

The State Fair.

The great event of the past week, in this State, was the Fourth Annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society, held at Brattleboro on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The number of people in attendance exceeded, we believe, that at any previous State Fair, and the Exhibition itself, it is generally conceded, was superior, as a whole, to any of the preceding ones. The grounds were beautifully located, and the Floral and Mechanical Halls were arranged with much taste. Much credit is due to the liberal and enterprising citizens of Brattleboro for the spirit and success with which they performed their difficult (and often thankless) task of providing for the occasion, as well as for their eminent hospitality and courtesy towards strangers. We are happy to acknowledge, especially, our indebtedness for agreeable entertainment and a pleasant interview, with a number of the editorial fraternity, at the house of Mrs. C. I. H. Nichols—a lady whose ability with pen and scissors has heretofore been marked, and whose housekeeping is none the less excellent for her literary taste and pursuits.

Throughout the Fair, the weather was excellent, with the exception of Thursday afternoon, which was an exception of very positive character, the rain descending in torrents. This adverse incident prevented many from returning to the grounds; and we were of the number who thus lost the opportunity of listening to the address of Chas. T. Russell, Esq., the orator of the Fair. It is spoken of as an eloquent production.

The show was particularly excellent in the departments of Horses, Cattle and Sheep. Of the latter, much the largest part were from this county, and they received universal commendation. There were also many beautiful Horses and Cattle from Old Addison, which were appropriately honored. Time and space will not allow us to particularize farther, at present. We design, next week, to copy a few notices, of more especial local interest, from the full report of Mr. Moore, (of Boston,) the able and impartial reporter for the *Eagle*, for the occasion.

A considerable proportion of the premiums (the list of which, not having yet been received, we are obliged to defer) were awarded on the Sheep, Horses, and Cattle of this county.

Addison County Senators—Official.

	Wm. W. Allen	J. J. Jones	W. L. Foster	G. E. Hume	W. Collins
Addison	94	71	25	16	16
Bridport	137	73	57	25	23
Bristol	132	99	22	13	13
Cornwall	144	80	51	9	9
Ferriburgh	150	127	25	14	14
Goshen	56	45	11	6	6
Granville	66	38	24	32	32
Hancock	33	25	5	12	12
Leicester	90	52	35	12	12
Lincoln	79	62	16	2	2
Middlebury	158	145	43	78	77
Montpelier	135	99	96	25	25
New Haven	203	131	76	10	9
Orwell, not returned					
Panton	58	52	3	12	12
Ripton	66	59	8	6	6
Salisbury	107	68	38	37	37
Shoreham	118	96	20	3	3
Starksboro	89	77	12	33	33
Vergennes, not returned					
Waltham	29	27	1	14	13
Weybridge	87	47	43	15	16
Whiting	49	27	21	22	22
2092	1449	631	391	351	
Warner's plurality over Fuller					1461
Jones's " " Collins					818

In New Haven, one vote was cast for T. A. Merrill. From Orwell, the returns were for Judges, instead of Senators, by mistake.

Result of the Election.

The Montreal *Watchman* gives returns of the vote for Governor, from all but six small towns, with the following result:

Royce	27,503
Clark	15,124
Scattergood	1,264
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,891</b>

Majority for Royce, 11,115

We think there will prove to be two or three hundred more scattering votes, but that is not material. The majority will be nearly or quite ELEVEN THOUSAND!

Mr. Mesadum is re-elected to Congress, in the 1st District, by over 4,000 majority; Mr. Morrill is elected in the 2d District by about 100; and Mr. Sablin in the 3d District by over 3000.

The Senate will stand, Whigs 21, Free-soilers 7, Democrats 2.

The House stands, as nearly as we can ascertain, (according to old party divisions) Whigs 125, Free-soilers 55, Democrats 49. In ten towns there was no choice.

The Rutland *Herald* is greatly horrified at our approval of the "Republican" movement, but has breath enough left to say "all hail! State of Maine!" Now, it so happens that the regular Whig candidates are utterly routed in that State, running even greatly behind the Nebraska nominees. The question is, what is the *Herald* so glad about? And how happens the editor of that paper to have just waked up to the enormity of "Fusion," after supporting State and County tickets of that sort all through the campaign? His position is certainly "equivocal."

Horrid Murder.

On Sunday afternoon, the 17th inst., Mr. Deane Cheney was shot and instantly killed by Sheldon Pond, in Addison, in this county, under circumstances which render the deed peculiarly shocking. Pond is a young man of about thirty-two and resided with his father, a respectable farmer in the east part of the town of Addison. Mr. Cheney, who lived in the same town, had, with his wife, been spending part of the day at Mr. Pond's, by invitation. All were apparently most friendly, and nothing occurred to excite a suspicion of any evil intent.

As Cheney was leading out his horse, preparatory to his departure, the elder Pond went for a pail of water for the horse, and returning, saw his son at a corner of one of the buildings, bent upon one knee, with his gun pointed at Cheney, who was passing but a few feet from him. On the instant, the gun was discharged, and Cheney fell dead, his left side literally riddled with buck-shot. The charge entered his back, just below the shoulder, and a portion of it must have passed through the heart. Mr. Van Work, who was a little distance off, was the first to reach the body, and found it entirely lifeless.

Pond fled to the woods, but subsequently returned, in the night, and was arrested. He is now in jail, in this village, awaiting his trial for murder, having been brought here on Monday, in the custody of Sheriff Church.

A coroner's inquest was held on Sunday evening, before George Wilmarth, Esq. The jury gave their verdict, that the deceased was feloniously killed by Sheldon Pond. He was committed accordingly, for trial at the next term of the County Court, and recognizances were taken of the witnesses, for their appearance at the trial.

The excitement created by so unusual and shocking an event, in a community so quiet and orderly, is of course very great. The deed has every appearance of premeditation, the gun having been thus heavily loaded two or three days previous, attracting the notice of the mother of the accused, by the manner in which it was charged. To her inquiries as to the purpose of thus loading it, he returned only a short and unsatisfactory answer.

We learn that the wife of Cheney had formerly lived in the family of Pond's father, and that she had refused his offers of marriage, giving her preference to Cheney. If this statement is correct, it probably affords a clue to the motive of this horrible crime.

As to the principal facts in the case, the evidence is clear and direct—Whether the plea of insanity will avail to secure Pond's acquittal, it is not our province to judge.

Maine Election.

Returns from 28 towns in Maine give the following aggregate of votes for Governor: Morrill (Fusion) 37,859; Parris (Dem) 22,441; Reed (Whig) 12,127; Carey (Anti-Maine Law Dem) 2,016. Majority for Morrill over all others, 12,425. The Boston *Atlas* says he is undoubtedly elected by the people.

Messrs. Wood, Perry, Knowlton, Benson, Washburn, and Milliken are elected to Congress—all Anti-Administration! The four in Italy are of Whig antecedents. The Legislature is strongly Anti-Nebraska.

Thus State after State slides away from the Administration, and the advocates of sham "popular sovereignty" are getting acquainted with the real kind, in a way that is not so pleasant.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The manifest deficiencies of our educational system, and the consequent deterioration of our schools and the increased inattention to them on the part of the people, have roused many of our leading men to attempt some improvement of this most important branch of the public interest. Differences of opinion have heretofore prevented cordial and united action on this subject, and through division, the friends of educational improvement have been defeated. Now, we are glad to find, there seems to be a good degree of unanimity in favor of urging upon the Legislature, at its approaching session, the creation of a State Board of Education, in place of the present Superintendent system, made obsolete by the inaction of the Legislature.

We have preferred, hitherto, to make a thorough trial of the old system allowing improvements to come after, as experience might suggest. For three years past, however, we have had only a "trial" of the loyalty of the Legislature, and that, too, of an unpromising character as plainly to require a resort to some other measure. We shall accordingly co-operate heartily, so far as it may be in our power, in favor of the plan at present proposed, and hope it will be favorably acted on by the Legislature. A noble and influential committee have this subject in charge and petitions are in circulation, for this object, which we trust will be numerous and good.

The committee are: D. M. Camp, Montpelier; Prof. J. D. Wickham, Middlebury; H. Orent, Thetford; Hon. I. F. Redfield, Windsor; Rev. E. Ballou and Rev. E. J. Scott, Montpelier.

THE MILITIA.—The Military Convention held at Bradford, on the 24th ult., passed resolutions in favor of "a more efficient organization of the uniform militia in this State," and adjourned to meet at Montpelier on the third Thursday (19th) of October next. Letters from Hon. Stephen Royce, Gen. E. P. Walton, and others, were read, approving the objects of the convention.

The County Fair.

The character of this occasion is to be noted this year, by the circumstances of its extension over two days. If any thing has been imperfectly done in a hurry heretofore, this year there will be time to correct this: it can't very well be covered over. The committees will have time for their examinations; minute differences may be compared, facts inquired into and considered; and the reports of adjudication may be made at leisure, and presented in brief terms in a complete form.

The arrangement of the exhibition will be expected to be made in complete order. This has been attempted hitherto, and a handsome degree of system has been attained as to the plan. But the reception of things being delayed, it was impossible to revise the arrangement, and give the exhibition that perfectness, according to its plan, desirable not merely for the eye but for convenience. The principal effect of the show itself, upon the minds of those who visit it, depends upon the order of the proceedings, and the symmetry of the arrangement; and on this effect the gratification and credit of the occasion depend, which, so far as the people of the county and the standing of its products are concerned, are the principal thing. The matter of the premiums is a minor concern and though important and honorable in itself, is but a private interest. The public are concerned for the quality and credit of the show. In this the progress of improvement, the standing of our products and the character of our county as a community are directly concerned.

In the arrangement of the exhibition the articles of domestic industry cannot but command an important place. They constitute a large variety and are subject to close and general inspection. In no department, either, is the interest of character more nearly implicated, for this depends exclusively upon personal application and skill, and the skill of those also, let me add, whose taste and skill constitute the nicest and most delicate and most just criterion of the culture of the whole. The perfection of animals will exhibit the enterprise and liberal views in business, the talent and spirit of improvement of their owners, and a high character in this respect argues the means of domestic and personal culture, and perhaps a temper to procure it, but the products of the household declare the results themselves, that they have taken effect and will be felt in society. If these products are presented in season, in the variety and degree of perfection of which they are capable, we have a domestic museum of which the interest cannot abate or the credit be overlooked. In ornamental articles there can probably be no lack, but these need to be seasonably received both for arrangement and for a favorable exhibition. Nor does credit in these departments depend upon the premiums. Where such are not offered the personal merit of their production is equally conspicuous.

Exertion should be made by the Committee of Arrangements to give such definite order to the proceedings as that the general attention may be directed in the proper quarter at the proper time, and to what is the best time for seeing. An exhibition of the horses upon the course is a feature which ought not to be lost sight of. So far as may be practicable the proceedings should be diversified for the interest of two days, or two full half-days, of deliberate attention, cannot be sustained, as night that of three or four hours merely, into which the exhibition hitherto, in an incomplete state, has been crowded. With such care on the part of the committee and a diligent attendance and spirit of competition in the people of the county, we may expect two agreeable holidays to make a representation of our industry and enterprise, to mark our position in the track of practical and social culture—to mark a new starting-place in the career both of improvement and of enjoyment, and of higher character in the future.

A CITIZEN.

MR. BRAINERD DEFEATED.—According to the complete returns in the St. Albans *Tribune*, Mr. Hoyt has five majority over Mr. Brainard. The two whigs on the ticket run over 300 votes ahead of the latter, and are of course elected. We are unable to account for a result so unexpected, and we shall not make the attempt.

A majority of the City Council of New York are in favor of using the verde antique marble from Vermont for the base of the new City Hall, and white marble from the Lee quarries in Berkshire, Mass. for the upper stories.

THE EDITOR OF THE *WATCHMAN* knows the existence of the order of "Know Nothings" in Montpelier; attributes to their defeat as candidate for Town Representative, at the late election; and denounces them with great severity.

PROGRESS AND PREJUDICE, by Mrs. Gore, has been sent by the American publishers, DeWitt and Davenport, New York. Mrs. Gore is one of the most celebrated of living English novelists. The British Critic says:

"Mrs. Gore has produced nothing more worthy of her name and fame than 'Progress and Prejudice.'"

Price in paper covers, fifty cents.]

Douglas addressed a large Convention of Democrats at Indianapolis, on the 5th, and was well received.

Mr. Hudson's connection with the *Churchman* New York has ceased.

New Orleans Riots.

The New Orleans papers of Tuesday fully confirm the previous reports of the dreadful riots in that city. The difficulties originated in a quarrel between the citizens and some watchmen. The latter being mostly Irish men, their cause was taken up by their countrymen. An irregular fight, in which dirks and pistols were freely used, was kept up during the whole of Monday night. The American party assembled in front of the City Hall, and marched to the foreign quarter of the city, where the battle raged violently. The accounts in the papers are very conflicting.

A New Orleans dispatch of the 18th says: The riots between the Americans and the Irish were renewed again Friday evening, and one woman and three men were wounded.

The Mayor has issued a proclamation for the citizens to enroll themselves as a special police, and all the bar-rooms have been ordered to be closed for the present at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Three Days Later from Europe.

QUEEN, SEPT. 18. The steamship *Ottawa*, from Liverpool, Sept. 6th, arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Markets received indicate that all kinds of breadstuffs are cheaper, and there is a reported fall in wheat of four to six shillings per quarter for the week ending Sept. 5.

Strict orders have been sent to the Austrian Consul at St. Petersburg not to deviate from the four points laid down in M. Drouyn de Lhuys' note, nor to admit of any modification of the Russian answer.

A dispatch per Vienna says that the Emperor of Russia rejects absolutely to give the required guarantee that the Principality should be evacuated; and the *Monitor* of Sunday confirms the despatch. It is said in Vienna that the Emperor of Russia added that he would rather lose his last soldier than to accept such conditions.

VIENNA, SEPT. 2.—Some people say that the Prince de Saxe-Coburg is not brought any definite answer from St. Petersburg, but only a private note from the Czar to the King of Prussia, whether the four points are interpreted differently, and it is for this reason that the Czar is willing to enter into fresh negotiations.

Another dispatch says that Baron Montefiore has received the official answer of the Czar to the proposals to recommence negotiations upon the basis stipulated by the Western powers, and that Russia unequivocally declined to accept the proposals. She will still maintain the offensive. This last report is probably correct.

Advices from Bucharest to the 20th ult., state that Dr. Pasha had arrived at the capital, and that he had issued a proclamation in the name of the Sultan, stating that the Austrians would occupy the Principality as the allies of the Ottoman Porte. All the former privileges of the Principality would be maintained.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 5.—The intelligence brought by the mails is unimportant. The *Ostendener Post* of 2d September announces that it has received a despatch stating that part of the Black Sea fleet had quitted the port of Varna, and that that part of the combined fleets now at Rostock is intended to cruise near Odessa.

Another version says that the intention of the fleets is to blockade Odessa. A letter from Bucharest says that the Turks are advancing on the Buzaco road, and the Russians have been repeatedly worsted by the Pasha Pashukoff.

Let us have Peace.

We can heartily second the wish of our contemporary of the *Baltimore American*, that the country possessed some statesman, elevated in patriotism, and commanding in influence, whose voice could be heard throughout the land, rallying to his aid the conservative majority of all sections, and bidding Northern fanaticism and Southern ultraism—Free-soil aggression and proslavery agitation alike be still.

We are tired of this everlasting commotion about negroes—the Southern people are tired of it, and they want peace and quiet, if it can be obtained without the sacrifice of their inalienable rights.—*Richmond Whig*.

"Let us have peace," was what the National Whigs of the North said when the Compromise Measures of 1850 were adopted. Those measures were distasteful to the great mass of the Northern people. Popular sentiment in this State was against them. It required courage and patience to stand up in their defence; and the conservative Whigs who did so were subjected to a severe ordeal. They were excluded from official place, their influence was destroyed, and for a time they were looked upon with anything but favor by the mass of the Whig party. But they were right; and when left to fight its own battles, the right will be pretty sure at last to triumph.

The waves of excitement subsided—and that portion of the Whig party who were disposed to stand by the Constitution and the laws, were free to resume their old position and influence. The people became tired of agitation—and those who, while under excitement they had excluded from favor, were being restored to their confidence. Justice was being done to Whigs who had remained true to the Constitution and true to the laws, who were against fanning into flame the embers of sectional jealousies. The wisdom of their councils was appreciated, and we had peace. Fraternal feeling between the North and the South was restored, and brotherly regards were fast taking the place of angry strife. We had peace at home. The Whigs of the state of New York, whatever differences might exist as to men, on the score of principle were a unit. The subject of Slavery had passed from the minds of men. Even the Fugitive Slave Law came to be acquiesced in, and it was enforced without difficulty. In a word, we had

peace. Peace at home, peace between the North and South.

In this condition of things, when every thing was tranquil, when all old feuds were forgotten, the Nebraska Measure, without a word of warning, was sprung upon the people. The flame of excitement was rekindled in a moment, and it rose higher and fiercer than before. The entire South—Whigs, Democrats, Unionists and Disunionists, rushed with a mighty shout to its support. Every body that opposed it was denounced as an abolitionist and an incendiary, and by a union of all factions at the South, with a portion of the Democracy at the North, it was hurried through Congress in such hot haste, and by such appliances as are without parallel in the history of legislation. The principle of the Compromise of 1850 was swept away—the Compromise of 1820 was swept away. All the ancient ordinances limiting the advancement of Slavery into free territory, were swept away. Compacts solemnly entered into, and quietly acquiesced in for more than thirty years, were swept away.—Everything that stood in the way of the extension of Slavery was swept away. The South, having broken down every barrier against the expansion of her peculiar institution, raised a shout of unmingled triumph for its success, and derision of those who opposed it. The North, greater than the South in numbers, in energy, in wealth, in everything that goes to make up the elements of prosperity and strength, resisted.—It was a new thing that it should do so. Submission for the sake of peace had become a habit, if not an instinct, in the Northern mind.—But the Northern people have been pushed beyond even their habit of endurance, and they refuse to acquiesce in a measure that wrenches away from free labor and free institutions, rights guaranteed to them by ancient laws and solemn compacts. The people of the North are not abolitionists. The Whig party is not abolitionized. But they will not become propagandists, nor join the propagandists of Slavery. They will not surrender rights guaranteed to free labor, even for the sake of peace. Hereafter, if stricken, they will strike back.

Now when the recoil has come, it is all very well for the South to cry, "let us have peace"—but that cry will not be listened to, unless justice be done. These hypocritical appeals for peace, coming from the South, will be of no avail, so long as the South clutches the spoil she seized by the perpetration of a great wrong. The North desires peace. But peace cannot be had, without a restoration of the plunder. The war was not of our seeking. The agitation that convulses the country, is not the work of the North. It was forced upon us, and will not subside until the great issue, whether the expansion of slavery in spite of compacts and in violation of faith shall be coextensive with freedom, shall be settled. Till the question, whether human servitude is to be recognized as a distinct entity, a living and eternal element of free institutions, shall be finally solved.—*Albany Register*.

THE MONUMENT. Consists of a platform of Quincy Granite, 6 feet 10 inches square, the plinth also of Granite 1 foot thick; Marble base 5 feet 3 inches square, very richly moulded; the Die consists of four panels. On the south panel is represented in bas relief Mr. Gallaudet and three mute children. His left arm encircles the body of a little mute girl of seven or eight years of age; his right hand is brought forward and clasped in the form of the letter "A" of the mute alphabet. The little girl is imitating the letter with her left hand. In front sits a little boy apparently eight or nine years of age, who has a slate in his hands and is making the capitals of the Alphabet. A lad stands by their side with a portfolio under his arm, watching the movements of Mr. G. very intently.

On the last side is the following inscription: THOMAS HENRY GALLAUDET, LL. D. Born in Philadelphia, December 10th 1797. Died in Hartford, September 10th, 1851. Aged 54 years.

On the West panel is the following: Erected to the memory of Rev. THOMAS H. GALLAUDET, LL. D. by the Deaf and Dumb of the United States, as a testimonial of profound gratitude to their earliest and truest friend and benefactor.

On the North panel is the name of "Gallaudet" in the same alphabet. The die is surmounted with a cap; on the cap rests the base of the column, 2 feet 6 inches square, the column rising to the height of 11 feet; on the south side of the column, in alto relievo, surrounded by radii, is the Syriac word "Ephphatha," spoken by our Savior to the Deaf and Dumb, meaning "be opened." The band that connects the two blocks with the main column is surmounted with a wreath of ivy; symbolical of immortality. The column is crowned with an ornate capital, which is surmounted by a Globe. The whole height of the monument is 20 feet 6 inches.

The following is a list of the articles deposited in the box enclosed in the centre of the Monument: 1. The annual reports of the American Asylum from 1817 to 1851, and also 1854. 2. A sermon delivered on the opening of the Asylum, April 20, 1817. 3. An address written by Laurent Clerc, and read by Rev. Mr. Gallaudet at a public examination of the pupils, before the Governor and Senate and both Houses of the Legislature, May session, 1817. 4. A discourse delivered by Mr. Gallaudet at the dedication of the American Asylum, May 22, 1821. 5. A sermon on the duty and advantages of affording instruction to the Deaf and Dumb, delivered in 1824, by Rev. Mr. Gallaudet in Vermont, Maine, and New Hampshire. 6. Early history of the American Asylum in a letter to the Editor of the *North American Review*, in 1819. 7. Papers on Deaf and Dumb instruction, published in the *Christian Observer*, London, October and December, 1819. 8. Papers on Oral Language, and the language of signs; and on the language of signs auxiliary to the Christian Mission, published by Rev. Mr. Gallaudet, 1825. 9. Six volumes of the *American Asylum* of the Deaf and Dumb. 10. A Tribute to Rev. T. H. Gallaudet, LL. D. by Henry Barnard. 11. The Connecticut Register for 1854. 12. Geo's Hartford City Directory for 1854. 13. The Daily Times of Sept. 5th, and the Daily Courant of Sept. 6th. 14. The names of the officers of the Gallaudet Monument Association, the artists, and the architect. 15. Proceedings of the Convention of the American Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb, held at Columbus, O., 1853. 16. Scriptural Catechism for the Deaf and Dumb. The Monument was designed by a committee on the part of the Deaf and Dumb, consisting Messrs. Carlen and Howlen, of New York, and Mr. Newsum of Philadelphia, in connection with Mr. Battersett the architect, who has displayed his usual good taste and skill in this piece of work, and we may add that Mr. Argenti, the artist, has left another monument of his scientific and artistic workmanship. Such artists and such establishments are creditable to our city. Our public cemeteries are studied with monuments of taste and beauty from the hands of Battersett.

The Gallaudet monument stands in front of the west wing of the Asylum, and is to be surrounded with a beautiful iron railing.

At half past 10 o'clock, Mr. Turner

Raising of the Gallaudet Monument.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS. The erection of this monument to the philanthropy of the Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, was celebrated to-day, Sept. 6, by a large number of the deaf mutes who have received the benefits of his perseverance and kind heartedness. For several days the former pupils of the Institution have been gathering together in this city, preparatory to the fulfilment of the design of erecting a monument to the memory of this noble-hearted philanthropist.

The scenes of recognition at the Depot, as each train brought in numerous delegations, were pleasing and happy sights. Some of the first pupils of the Institution have grown up to gray-headed old men, and many had not met their old schoolmates for years. In some instances, one party recognized an "old classmate," and the other was in doubt from the great change that time had made in his friend, and then such expressions of doubt, of thought, and of going back in his mind to scenes in days of his boyhood! But when memory brought back to him the young man, now before him, with wrinkled brow and furrowed cheek, then such expressions of joy and pleasure as lighted their countenances were seldom seen amid the more favored of the human family.

The train of yesterday noon from the North brought some four cars full of mutes, and it was then that these meetings occurred in all their animation. The scene was a sight seldom witnessed. The reunion of these unfortunate ones, a happy and exceedingly pleasant one. Old friendships have been revived, and new acquaintances made, which will conduce to make this a time of long and pleasurable remembrance.

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introduced the Rev. Dr. Hawes, who addressed the Throne of Grace.

An address by Laurent Clerc was read by Mr. Cook, one of the teachers in the Asylum. It was an appropriate paper, relating interesting facts connected with the early history of the American Asylum, and Mr. Gallaudet's mission to France, with reference to its establishment here. Mr. Clerc taught Mr. Gallaudet the deaf and dumb signs in France, and finally accompanied him to this country, and took the earliest interest in